THE STAR FOR THE SUMMER. THE DAILY STAR will be mailed to persons who may be absent from the city during the summer at the rate of fifty cents per monto.

TEXAS has voted to have a Constitutional Convention. Poor Texas.

Purp a ner pur a has already commenced prosecuting the hackmen for exorbitant charges, preparatory to toning them down for the Exposition. .

PHILADELPHIA is to be kept prominently before the country till after the Centennial. As the Keely motor excitement died out, Mr. Welsh took up the contract and is succeeding pretty well in keeping things lively.

THIS Herzegovinian trouble is likely to cripple Turkey still further; and anything that affects the finances of the country will react on the Sultan, who even now struggles along with only 800 wives and 800 horses, on an annual income of \$10,000,000. Poor man!

Ar the coming October election the people of Hamilton county will vote for the best men nominated, without reference to the party making the nomina tion. The question will not be is he a good Democrat or a good Republican, but is he an honest and capable man for the office. It is within the power of the voters of the county to put good men into the various places of trust and honor, and they propose to exercise that power this year. They do not want such men as Huff in the Commissioner's office, nor such a vicious and ignorant partisan as Bowman in the Water-works.

OUR foreign dispatches to-day announce the important fact of a probable ending of the Herzegovinian insurrection. The foreign powers, to prevent a complete opening of the Eastern question, have interfered, and the result, if our information is correct, will be something like justice for the tax-ridden people of Herzegovinia without the perplexities that were sure to follow a more protracted struggle. The insurgents have been making headway since the revolt commenced, and aided as they have been by their neighbors on all sides, will not feel like giving up at anything short of complete severance from the Ottoman Empire. The intervention of Austria, England, Germany and Russia, will, however, doubtless bring them to a halt, for whatever their own inclination may be they will not be permitted to jeopardize the peace of Europe without the sanction of the Great Powers. Each one of these not being perfectly sure of its own advantages in case of a redivision of the territory of European Turkey prefers that matters shall pretty much remain as they now are, and that peace shall be more fully secured by guaran teeing to the insurgent Province such rights and privileges from Turkey as will make the Moslem yoke rest more easily on their necks.

THE MOTRIC STRIEM. No boy or girl in the land who has been

called on to master or try to master the intricacies of our tables of weights and measures has come through the ordeal measures has come through the ordeal with anything but deep-scated and thorough contempt for the system, and those who have reached maturity have those who have reached maturity have the system. more thoroughly preserved the objection to the system than the knowledge of it. In fact, the probability is that in a collection of one hundred persons from the average class of intelligent citizens not ten could to-day unravel the mysteries of Froy Weight," "Apothecary Weight," "Avoirdupo's Weight," "Long Measure, Cloth Measure," Wine Meas ure," "Ale or Beer Measure," and the dozens of tables over which they puzzled their brains and worried their memories for weeks, and months in early days The system is an abominable one and should have long since given place to one more simple and effective. The average scholar spends more time over it than any other branch of arithmetic only to find it reversed and another system introduced when he reaches college, and studies the scientific works there presented him. The metric system is being generally introduced through the efforts of the American metrological society and is beginning to meet with that attention which it deserves. It has already been adopted by the majority of nations, and has been authorized by our Congress since 1866. The simplicity of the system recommends it to every one, and especially is it adapted to our use, as it is already in use in our computations o money, and would thus be easily adopted in the other departments-our mills, cents and dimes corresponding both in nomenclature and in their decimal rela tions to each other with the mill-meter cent-meter, deci-meter, the mill-igram cent-igram, dec-igram, which constitute the metric system of weights and meas pres. The system was introduced in Ger many some years ago, and no trouble was found in popularizing it. Charts and models of the weights and measures were exhibited everywhere in all the shop windows and other places, and the consequence was that the system was rapidly comprehended and became as rapidly popular. An effort is now being made to popularize the metric system in this country. A circular containing an agreement binding the signers to use the metric system after July 4, 1876, has been sent to all the alties and towns in the United States centaining upward of 8,000 inhabitants. Every city or town so far canvassed has eturned overwhelming majorities. Marities had previously been secured

ton, St. Louis, Baltimore, Portland, etc., and from over thirty other cities and towns co-operation has been promised. The system is certainly worthy of careful attention, and if presented to the people of this city should be encouraged and every effort made to bring about its general adoption. The number of signatures of architects from Boston alone amounts to 104, nearly a totality of the profession. The following simple tables give all that there is in the system of veights and measures:

Money-10 mills make a cent. 10 cents make a dime. 10 dimes make a dollar, 10 dollars

a dime. 10 dimes make a dollar. 10 dollars make an eaglo.

Leggib-10 mill'meters make a contimeter. 10 centimeters make a decimeter. 10 decimeters make a decimeter. 10 decimeters make a decimeter. 10 decimeters make a decimeter. 10 decimeters. 10 decimeters make a kilometer. 10 kilometers make a kilometer. 10 kilometers make a myrameter.

Weights-10 milligrams make a centigram. 10 centigrams make a decigram. 10 decigrams make a decigram. 10 decigrams make a hectogram. 10 factograms make a kilogram. 10 kilograms make a myriagram.

nyringram.
Capacity-10 milliliters make a centiliter.
Capacity-10 milliliters make a decitier. 10 deciliters 10 centiliters make a declifer. 10 deciliters make a liter. 10 liters make a dekaliter. 10 dekiliters make a hectoliter.

The square and cubic measure are nothing more than the squares and cubes of the measures of length. (Thus a square and a cubic millimeter are the square and 'cube of which one side is a millimeter is length.) This simple system could be easily mastered, and once understood would be always retained. Concerning it and Its value, Charles Summer in urging its adoption said: What a contrast to the anterior contusion! A boy at school can master the metric system in an afternoon. Months, if not years, are required to store away the perplexities, incongruities and inconsistencies of the existing weights and measures, and then the memory must oiten fail in reproducing them. The mystery of compound arithmetic is essential in the calculation which they require. All this is done away by the decimal progression, so that the first lew rules of arithmetic are ample for the

THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.-Miss Clara Wildman makes her initial bow to a Cincinnati audience to-night, at the Grand Opera, as Florence Grantley in the play. "Married and Divorced." This play was written expressly for Miss Wildman, and will be mounted in elegant style, both in regard to scenic effect and costuming. The cast is also a good one, Mr. Hudson, an old Cincinnati favorite, appearing as Harry Grantley, and everything pointing to the success of Miss Wildman and her

THE GRAND CENTRAL .- The success of this establishment last week was something remarkable, exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the mangement. To-night there will be an enare change of programme, introducing to the audience as a prominent feature the celebrated specially, the "Great Four," whose negro wittleisms and com-icalities are said to be immense. The old favorites, Macarthy, Hart, Jones, La Belle Pauline and Lottie Estelle remain during this week.

WOOD'S THEATER .- The eighth regular season under Mr. Macauley's management will be inaugurated at this theater Monday evening, August 20, commencing with the comedy and specialty organization, the Troubasiours, to be followed during the season with the following dramatic stors and combinations in lowed during the season with the following dramatic stars and combinations in rapid succession: Oliver Doud Byron, Bonfant; and Cora Adriana, Olive Logan, Baker and Farron, John T. Raymond (Colonel Sellers), Arice Placide, Lotta, Frank Frayne, Frank Mayo, Lilie Wikinson, Cariotra Leclerce, Edwin Booth, Joseph Proctor, Rachel Macanley, W. J. Florence, John Dillon, John Thompson and E. T. Stetson; the spectacles of "Naiad Queen" and "Faustus;" Furbish's Fitth Avenue Company, in the

The company will be composed of the following lady and gentlemen artists:

Miss Laura Pailips, Miss Mothe Maeder, M. Courseiles, Charlotte Crampton, Miss Jennie McCleilan, Miss Jennie Johnson, Miss Ella Mayer, Miss Florence Gillette, Miss La Fayette, Little Maud, and an efficient corps de ballet; R. Fulton Russell, John A. Mackey, John Marble, Russell Joggs, R. Granam, H. C. Barton, J. C. Craven, Hugh Fuller, F. T. Deneal, D. O'Brien, G. Arnold, Messrs. Garish, Mazold, Brown and Andrews, H. E. Mehen, B. Macauley. The orchestra will be under the direction of Professor J. M. Navoni; the scenic department in charge of W. the company will be composed of the the scenic department in charge of W. H. Tryon and assistants; mechanical department under the direction of P. Cummings and assistants; properties and upholstery in care of B. Whitton and assistants; box office, John Parpoin; chief door keeper, James Burgess; chief usher, Samuel Morten; Business Mana-ger, John Havlin.

The Coroner's Verdict in the Moran Case The jury in the Moran murder case returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, do find the deceased came to his death from concussion of the brain, the result of injuries received during the sadden quarrel with Thomas and Nicholas Moran, but whether the said concussion was the result of inju-ries received from falling over a chair at the beginning of the quarrel, and before any blows were struck, or from effect of the blows or kicks indicted by said Thomas and Nicholas Moran, or either of them, or by the blows and kicks of an unknowh young man, who was seen participating in the light, after the de-ceased feil. we, the jury, are unable to determine."

The Phil ips & Jordan Iron Company made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, to Nathaniel P. Bartlett. The property assigned consists of a roll-mill machinery in Covington, Kentucky, a stock of iron in store in this city, and all their notes and book accounts.

The following cases were entered in

the Common Pleas:
46,844—Mary Ann Elben vs. Helena Badhorn et al. 46,845-F. Helfrich & Sons vs. Paul

Hartmann.

48,846—The City vs. Leonard Cook.

48,847—Mary Subr vs. Abner Suhr.

40,848—Maggie Lynn vs. Jas. E. Lynn.
The following were entered in the Suerior Court: 81,909-Fred. J. Ihmsen, executor, vs.

William Ihmsen, et al. 32,000—Charles Foiz et al. vs. Clarison 32,001-Same vs. John Eckles, jr.

32,002—Thomas L. Catloway, guardian, vs. William H. Saunder. 32,003—Elliott & Co. vs. Reed & Floyd. 32,004—Star Spangled Banner Lodge, No. 12, A. P. A., vs. H. William Runge from New York. Chicago, Brooklyn, Bos. et al.

AN EARLY POEM BY EDGAR ALLEN POR.

The following verses, never before published were written in the album of a Baltimore lady by keigar A. Poe, at the age of 12, shortly after he left West Point in 1823. They are given in fac-simile in Scribner for September:

ber:

ALONE.
From childhoo l's hour i have not been As obiers were—I have not seen As obiers saw—I could find bring. My passions from a common spring. From the same sonce i have not taken My serrow—I could not awaken My heart to joy at the same tone—And all I loved—I loved alone.
Then—in my childhood—in the dawn Of a most stormy life—was drawn From ev'ry depth of good and ill The mystery which binds me still. From the torrent or the fountain—From the torrent or the fountain—From the ann that 'rount me will'd in its autum tint of gold.
From the lightning in the sky As it pass'd me flying by—From the thunder and the storm—And the coud that took the form (When the rest of heaven was blue) of a demon in my view. Of a demon in my view.

A Terrible Alternative.

"You seem to be very much struck by that picture," said my old friend the Colonel (for as I don't mean to betray family secrets, I shall speak of him as the "Colonel" only), at whose cosy nook in Buckhamshire I and quartered myself

for a few days. "Well, yes," I answered; "regarding it as a picture, I should say it is by no means the best of your collection, but, regarding it as a portrait, there is something about it that "fetches' me. It is not that the face is either handsome or intellectual, but their is a strange, weird something about it which the artist seems to have caught fresh from the living face all his after art had failed to paint out. I am sure there is some grim secret cou-nected with that picture; you may as well tell me what it is. It it is a family secret, I promise to keep it sacred."
"Welt," he answered after a moment's

reflection, "there is a painful story con-nected with it. The portrait is that of my grandfather—Dr. Marnias, let us call him. He was one of the physicians-in-ordinary to George III, which position he occupied long before he had reached middle age. He was a courteous, genial, kindly man, full of those social qualities which make a man a favorite of society No much I have heard. When I knew him things were different. In the year 1770, tuit of high spirits and pleasing an timpations, he went on the continent for a month's holiday; he came back at the end of it an aitered man—his genial na-ture clouded with an ineradicable gloom, "He purchased and retired to turs place and turned his back upon the world, and though be was no world scorner, nothing would induce him to enter it again. He was a widower, and his only son-my tather-was then a boy at Harrow. You

may imagine this was not a lively place for a high-spirited young fellow to come home to. They saw little of each other. In due time my father married, and I was forn. Years passed, and one wintry night, when I was about eighteen years old, we received a telegram summening us here. We came, and were shown into the room where you slept last night. The old man, with the stamp of death upon his face, was propped up on pillows where he had laid for hours, his eyes fixed on the door, watching for us. As we entered the room the filmy eyes brightened; his eager, outstretched hands trembled as we touched them. With the damp, death dew on his brow, his voice quaking, and his whole soul shuddering as he lived over again one

terrible moment of his life, he told us the story which I had better put together in my own words."
It appears that during that momentous visit to the Continent he went to Naples. He was received by the best society, and most hospitably entertained in the most social and political circles, where he passed many pleasant hours discoursing and discussing intellectual and scientific subjects—chemistry, surgery, and once, among these things, the use and misuse of poisons cropped up in the course of conversation; and some one present—a gentleman of some note and importance—asked what was the quick-est and easiest death to die. The subject was freely debated.

one evening he returned from ohe of those pleasant gatherings, and in a reflective mood or mind, sat for an hour looking over the moulit city and the beautiful, world-famous bay. It was near midnight when two strangers were snown into him, who requested his immediate attendance in a case of great

argency.

A carriage was at the door; he got in first, they followed him, pulled down the blinds, and the carriage rattled away. They seemed to drive a great distance.

turning and turning many times. Ouce he inquired, "Had they far to go?" and received the brief answer, "No." At last they drove into the court-yard of a great house. The door opened as it by

They ascended the wide stone stair case, and on reaching the first landing they threw open a door, and for a second he was almost blinded by the blaze of light that streamed out upon him. The door closed behind him as he stepped in the room. He took in the whole aspect of the room at a glance; it was gorgeous-ly furnished and brilliantly illuminated with wax candles; at a table near the heavily curtained window a man of stern, commanding appearance sat writing. He raised his head as they entered, pointing to the far end of the room,

exclaimed:
"Your patient lies there, sir."
My granufather's eyes followed the
direction of his finger, and observed a woman stretched upon a couch. Where had he seen that face before? Slowly it dawned upon his memory. A few days back he had been at the theater, and, giancing around was struck by a beautigranding around was struct by a beautiiul, fair face, which, for the time, iascinated him; he thought it the loveliest
there. He looked on it again now; but
how changed! the hands were clasped
upon the breast, as though in prayer; a
dumb, white terror was written on the and in the great, uplifted eyes

face; and in the great, uplifted eyes there was a hopeless, despairing agony, sickening to behold. He inquired what was the matter—how she had been attacked, and seeing that she was gagged he begged them to release her mouth, that sue might answer

lease her mouth, that she might answer his questions, adding:
"I must know something of the symptoms before I can attempt a cure."
"Your business here is to kill, not to cure, doctor," said one in a strangely sad tone which accorded ill with his stern, fearful phrase. "Your patient has spoken her last word in this world. She is domed to die by a secret though

crime?" he exclaimed. "I am an En glishman, and will not commit murder."
"Psuaw! your nation produces as many

honorable criminals as any other. Do your work, sir, and quickly!"
"I refuse to obey your cruel command. Let me go."
The man who had been writing, and The man who had been writing, and until now had taken no part whatever in the scene that was passing around him, then rose and joined the group. Laying his hand lightly on my grandfather's shoulder, he said:

"There is no escape for you, Doctor; every noment you hesitate you prolong that woman's pain. She must die; and you can despatch her with painless speed."

you can despatch her with painless speed."
"What if I refuse? You can not force me to commit so toul a murder."
He pointed to two swarthy figures (either soldiers or liveried servants of some noble family—my granifather could not tell which), who had been standing motionless by the couch, and answered:
"Then those faithful fellows will dispatch you and afterwards dispatch ber:

patch you and afterwards dispatch her; they are not professional, and tueir work will be clumsily done. If the operation be not performed upon your patient be-fore the clock strikes, you know your fate-your life without saving hers. She is doomed; no power on earth can save

It was vain to speak or to expostulate with those fiends in human form. He feit they were as stern and inexorable as tate. It was as cruel as borrible and cowardly. Five men assembled to witness the professional murder of a young and beautiful woman! The clock began to chime the quarters;

it was about to strike. At a given sig-nal the statue-like figures stepped forward and rapidly uncorled a rope with a noose already made; they were about to slip it over his head and hang him to a beam which ran along the center-of the ceiling. The horror of facing a sudden and violent death seized him—his death would avail her nothing for whom he died. His senses were in a whirl; he threw up his hands and sprang forward. "I'll do it!" he exclaimed, and fell on his knees before her. "Fney will have your life; I can not save you, child; but I can saield you from their rough and cruel hands, and put you paislessly to

rest. Forgive me, forgive me, for it is in mercy to you I do this cruel deed," The white hand went out to him and closed over his in a soit, forgiving clasp; they rested one moment on his face; then with a low sign succlosed them and turned away her head. In another moment her voung life was ebbing slowly away. He remained by her side, holding her hand in his and watching till all was over. He would not for a second leave her with those stern men, lest a wounding word or rough touch might disturb ner on her way from this world to the next. He was conducted from the place in the same way as he had entered it, and when his conductors took leave of him they suggested that it would be well if he would leave Naples with as little delay as possible. This forced murder—for such it really was iay upon his conscience to the end of his life, and filled it with one long remorsea living nightmare-for that scene was always present to his mind. The change that had puzzled us puzzled us no more. He could not carry his secret to the grave with him, so he gave it into our keeping.

"It's a terrible story!" I exclaimed.
"And, unlike most terrible stories, it is
true," he answered. "Come out for a
breath of freeh air and sunshine, to blow this gloomy subject from our senses."-Pictorial World.

The Postic Clairreyance,

What is the poet's condition when writing? If Shakspeare called it a "fine fremzy," a modern psychologist would be quite as likely to say it is a kind of clairvoyance. The poet is a medium, and be has always recognized himself as such ever since and long before the invocation which begins the great early epic. He holds the pen, and the divinity, the

muse, the inspiration, the genius, the spirit influence—whatever the time may choose to call it—shapes the characters. The difference is this. In the "medium" commonly so called, the mechanical process of writing is automatically performed by the muscles, in obedience to an impulse not recognized as proceeding rom the will.

called in requisition to exclude inter-tering outward impressions and alien trains of thought. After a certain time and other departments are stored with After a certain time the second state or adjustment of the poet's double consciousness (for he has have) sets up his own automatic movement, with its special trains of ideas and feelings in the thinking and emo-

tional centers.

Thus poetical composition is the most intense, the most exciting, and therefore the most expansing of mental exercises It is exciting, because its mental states are a series of revelations and surprises; intense, on account of the double strain upon the attention. The poet is not the same man who seated himself an hour ago at his desk, with the dust-cart and ago at his desk, with the dust-cart and the gutter, or the duck-pond and the hay-stack and the barn-yard lowls beneath his window. He is in the forest with the song-birds; he is on the mountain-top

with the eagles.

He sat down in rusty broadcloth, he is arrayed in the imperial purple of his singing-robes. Let him alone now, if you're wise, for you might as well have pushed the arm that was finishing the smile of a Madonna, or laid a rail before a train that had a queen on board, as thrust your untimely question on this half cataleptic child of the muse, who hardly knows whether he is in the body or out of the body. And do not wonder it, when the fit is over, he is in some respects like one who is recovering after an excess of the baser stimulants.—From Exotics, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, in September Atlantic.

A Pretty Hanging Garden,

Get some rough boards named together and sawed into a heart shape, which will measure two and a a half to three feet across. Against the center of this you must nail very securely a narrow box, five inches wide, six or seven deep, and as long as your heart-shaped piece is wide. The whole is to be covered with pieces of bark, tacked upon box and board. The box is then to be filled with wood mould and nasturtium, or other pretty plants and ferns, and nung upon a strong hook, driven into the house mear the front door. If this is kept well moistened it will make a "beauty spot" which will attract the eyes of all passersby, and indicate pretty thorougaly the taste of the house-dwellers.

She is doomed to die by a secret, though just, tribunal, but we must temper justice with mercy and spare her the shame and public disgrace. You can cause her to die easily and secretly; therefore we have brought you here."

"A doctor never travels without his tools," resumed the stranger, and as he spoke he turned the lace back from the tender throat, and pointing to it, added significantly, "Open the jugular vein; it is the easiest and quickest way to die."

My grandfather started back amazed and horror-struck. These were the very words he had uttered during one of those pleasant gatherings at the house of a celebrated Neapolitan a few days back.

"How dare you propose to me such a life of the pleasant word."

Producers are sometimes puzzled to know why city buyers generally ask for carse hay.

Producers are sometimes puzzled to know why city buyers generally ask for carse hay.

Producers are sometimes puzzled to know why city buyers generally ask for carse hay in preference and well-matured hay in preference to the more tender and in reality more nutritious kinds. The Live Stock Journal thus enlightens them: City men teed hay for a different purpose than the story is an elegant tribute to the memory of those the city man regards grain the cheapest.

There are several short preference to the more nutritious kinds. The Live Stock More them: City men teed hay for a different purpose than the farmer, leeds it for its nutriment and as a principal food, while the clayman regards grain the cheapest.

There are several short prevent hay in preference and well-matured hay in preference and will measure them: City men teed hay for a different purpose of themse calculation will long be remembered.

There are several short prevent hay in preference and of "Isabelia the Catnolic,"

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

HARPER'S.

Always good, is unusually desirable this month It opens with an illustrated sketch of "Gloucester and Cape Ann," a locality famous for its tisheries and for maintaining its reputation as a fishing port for a period of two hundred and fifty-one years-a case probably without parallel this side of the ocean.

"The Mountains," illustated by Porte Crayon, is a humorous sketch of a mountain sojourn. The introductory paper on "South Kensington Museum" considers the origin and growth of this famous museum, together with many interesting details that entertain and create a desire for further information. "Recent English Caricature," by James Parton, is another entertaining paper on a popular subject. From "The Tournament of the Middle

Ages" we derive information concerning the rise and decline of chivalry, includ-ing agreeable details explanatory of the development, meaning and purpose of an institution peculiar to that era. In the "Stone Age of Europe" we are treated to a very interesting chapter of history of a remote period, concerning "Neo-lithic implements," illustrative of the tithest in chanical skill then developed. The eleventh chapter of "The First Century of the Republic" deals with the "Monetary Develo, ment" of the country, and will be read with especial interest at this period of financial excitement, "The Wit and Wisdom of the Haytiens" is a continuation of an interesting sub ject that will afford pleasure and profit. "Can We Speak English?" is a short and thoughtful essay, containing an eloquent protest against our modern inaccuracy of expression. The "Song of Deborah and Barak" is a reproduction of a wonderful old triumphal song. There are, moreover, poems and stories of beauty and merit, including additional chapters of "Garth," by Julian Hawthorne. The editorial departments are, as usual, able and full of interest.

LIPTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of the Living Age for August 7th and 14th contain "The Town Mouse and Country Mouse," from the New Quarterly Review; The Dilemma, Part V and VI, from Blackwood's Maga-zine; In a Stadio, Part III and IV, from

Blackwood's Magazine; a teesh install-ment of "Fated to be Free," from Good Words; "The Homeric Element in the Poetry of Scott," from Good Words, and "Trick of Speech;" "Is the Church of En giand worth Preserving?" from the Con-temporary Review, and "Cnerubim," from Macmidan's Magazine. There is eside the usual select miscellany and ine poetry.

THE GALAXY.

always commanding the admiration of the public, undoubtedly merits it for the iresent issue. It opens with several new chapters of Justin McCarthy's "Dear Lady Disdain." "Through Utab," by John Comman, is a pleasant state. by John Codman, is a pleasant skatch conveying much information concerning the people and the especial leatures of that locality. The first paper on "Sher man's Memoirs" is given us, and will doubtless be welcomed by those who have read the recently published vol-umes, and be received with favor by those who may make it the medium of a better acquaintance with a popular sub-ject. Mrs. Annie Edwards gives us a resh installment of that entertaining remance, "Leab: A Woman of Fashion."
"A Peculiar Princess," by Junius
Henri Browne, is a curious bit of biographical history concerning Madame Ratazzi. Albert Roodes discourses on "French Plays," while Lucy C. White gossips of "Summer Days in London." H. James, jr., contributes a critical paper on "air. Tennyson's Drama," which will, no doubt, attract general attention. "The Spelling of the Fature," by Richard Grant Waite, calls our attention to the inconsistencies of spelling and pro-nunctation as now taught, and indulges us with some historical details, but sees "insuperable difficulties" in the way of immediate improvement. "Driftwood" contains "The Temperance Cause," rom the will.

In poetical composition the will is first and "Pulpit and Play-house."

useful and agreeable matter. LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

or September presents a very attractive table of contents. It opens with "Mose Underwood," by A. J. Volck, an illus-trated sketch of Western life, and cerain to be read with pleasure. In "Glimpses of Polynesia," the reader btains only, indeed, what the title promis a pretty poem by Emma Lazarus, and following this is the first installment of Mrs. Lyan Enton's new romance, "The Atonement of Leam Dundas." The opening chapters are able and promise of the first content of the many contents. Atonement of Leam Dundas ing chapters are able and promise well for the remainder of the story. Ed-well by Careley furnishes another "Camp ward Kearsley furnishes another "Camp Fire Lyric." "Our Architectural Fu ture" is a timely and well written article on a subject of importance, in which the author speaks of the incongrutties of the present mode, and makes suggestions which will commend themselves to the

reader besides imparting a great deal of entertaining information. • The Comrades," by Sarah Winter Kellogg, is a short romance comple et in lour chapters. "A Rococo Love Story," by Saran B. Wister, is good. "The Howby Sarah B. Wister, is good. "The Hospice of the Great St. Bernard," by Charlotte Adams, is a pleasantly, descriptive and very entertaining sketch. "In Ausence," is a beautiful poem by Sidney Laniers. "A Sawdust Fairy," is a sad little story of a theatrical genius; while "The Mother of Batiste," by M. D. Ruff, is a well told story, deposing character on our Western frontier.

"A Prefect and Prefecture in Sicily," is an interesting paper by T. Adolphus

is an interesting paper by T. Adolphus Trollope. In "Smithers," by Edward spencer, we have a curious bit of Revolutionary History. The "Monthly Gossip and Literature of the Day," are full of variety and freshness as they always are in this very popular Magazine. in this very popular Magazine.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY THE LADIES REPOSITORY
for September opens with "Snakspeare's.
Cordelia," an elegant little essay that
will be highly admired by every student
of the great dramatist.

Depot. Pearl and Plum.
City tit
Cambridge City Ac. 7:00a.M.
Hay retown Ac. 4:45r.M.
Connersville Ac. 4:45r.M.
Connersville Ac. 4:45r.M.
5:35r.M.
Connersville Ac. 4:45r.M.
5:35r.M. of the great dramatist.
"Girolomo Savonarola" and "Profess-

"Girolomo Savonarola" and "Professors and Students of Classic Times," are
two excellent sketches that display considerable historical research. The same
may be said of "Isabella the Catnolic,"
and all will be pleased who may read the
two articles enti-led "A Chapter on Autographs" and "The Wandering Jew at
the Grimsel."

The biographical sketch of Mrs. Em-

How to Make Hag Carp to It you want something for your kitchen floor, firm, warm and durable, from which spois can be easily removed, which can be shaken, turned and be as good as new for several years, use rag carpets. They can generally be obtained of carret dealers at from sixty cents. new for several years, use ray carpets. They can generally be obtained of carpet dealers at from sixty cents to one dollar a yard; but often a smoother and handsomer article can be made at home, at least ready for the loom. For this purpose save the old clothes—old flannel, sheets, and undergarments, old dresses—in fact, everything which will make long strips. Old clothes of good colors are doubly valuable. Calicoes not too much worn are excellent material. Cut into strips about an inch wide, sew end to end, and wind smoothly into balls of about one pound weight. Allow from one and one-fourth to one and one-half pounds of rags to a square yard of carpeting. Collect all odd pieces of any color for the mosaic or hit-and-miss, stripe. Cut and mix these thoroughly before sewing, so as to make this stripe as uniform as possible. A few pounds of remnants from a woolen factory or soft listings, of any needed color, make a nice stripe, and require little sewing. Do not put too much black into a sitchen carpet, as it is not a strong color and shows the dust more than other colores. A stripe of several shades of red brightens up a carpet wonderfully—and whe objects to a little brightness in the ens up a carpet wonderfully—and who objects to a little brightness in the kitchen? White woolen rags take a nice cochineal red, white cotton a durable green from fustic and logwood set ble green from fustic and logwood set with blue vitriol. A cinnamon color may be dyed with copperas. Select a coarse strong warp of some dark color—brown and state colors are good—allowing one pound of warp for every three and onefourth yards of carpeting. Keep the exact weight of rags and warp to compare with weight of carpet when re-turned, and em loy a good weaver. Many prefer a sitemen carpet put down with rings, as it can thus be easily taken up and snaken.—Scribber for Septembor.

The New York Journal of Commerce, an acknowledged authority on such subjects, thinks that the speculation in breadstuffs will not result in much success in advancing prices. It advises the samer "to dispose of his surplus as son as he has a fair opportunity, and not to wait in the delusive hope of famine rates."

BAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERS Depot, Fifth and Hondly. Time, 7 minutes fast. LOUISVILLS AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE. Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 4 minutes slow.

Louisville Ex daily 5:55A.M. 6:10F.M. Louisville (ex Sun). B:0.F.M. 12:55F.M. Louisville (daily)... 7:50F.M. 15A.M. MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast | Park by (ex Sun) | S:35.A.M. | 2:30r.M. | 5:00r.M. |
Park by Ex (ally	S:30r.M.	5:35.A.M.
Park by Ex (ally	S:30r.M.	5:35.A.M.
Park by Ex (ally	B:30r.M.	5:35.A.M.
Park by Ex (ally	B:30r.M.	
P		

BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA PARKERSBURG.
Depot, Pearl and Pium. Time, 7 minutes fast,
Saitimore (ex Sun). 8:35 A.M. 5:35 A.M. 5:40 A.M.
Saitimore (ex Sun). 8:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 6:30 P.M.
Baltimore Ex daily 11:10 P.M. 5:30 P.M. 10:35 P.M.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO. VIA COLUMBUS. Depot, Kilgour and Front. Time. 7 minutes fast.
Baltimore Ex daily., 7:45a.M. 5:15a.M. 8:46a.M.
Baltimore Ex 7:50p.M. 6:40p.M. 10:25p.M.

Baitimore Ex 7:05r. N. 6:50r. N. 10:25r,
OSIO AND MISSISSIPPI.
Depot, Mill and Front. Time. 12 minutes slow. Depot, Mill. and Front. Tithe, 12 mills see store, St. Louis Mail. 6:20a.M. 7:45r.M. 7:25r.M. 5:10a.M. 7:45r.M. 7:25r.M. 5:10a.M. 7:25r.M. 5:10a.M. 7:25r.M. 1:00r.M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DATTON.

Depos—Fifth and Hoadly. Ti me—7 minutes first.

Davior Ex. daily. 9:4 a.m. 5:50 p.m. 1:35 a.m.

Davior Ex. daily. 9:50 p.m. 5:30 a.m. 1:35 a.m.

Davior Ex. daily. 9:50 p.m. 5:30 a.m. 1:35 a.m.

Toisedo Ex. daily. 9:50 p.m. 5:30 a.m. 1:35 p.m.

Toisedo Ex. daily. 9:50 p.m. 5:30 a.m. 1:35 p.m.

Toisedo Ac. 2:30 p.m. 8:55 p.m. 1:35 p.m.

Indianapolis Ac. 7:30 a.m. 1:35 p.m. 1:25 p.m.

Indianapolis Ac. 7:30 a.m. 1:35 p.m. 1:25 p.m.

Indianapolis Ac. 7:30 a.m. 1:35 p.m. 6:35 p.m.

Indianapolis Ac. 7:30 p.m. 1:35 p.m. 6:35 p.m.

Indianapolis Ac. 6:30 p.m. 9:30 a.m. 6:35 p.m.

Chicago Ex. daily. 7:30 p.m. 9:35 a.m. 7:35 p.m.

Chicago Ex. daily. 7:30 p.m. 8:35 a.m. 7:35 p.m.

Chicago Ex. daily. 7:30 p.m. 8:35 a.m. 7:35 p.m.

Chicago Ex. daily. 7:30 p.m. 8:35 a.m. 7:35 p.m.

Chicago Ex. daily. 7:30 p.m. 8:35 a.m. 7:35 p.m.

Chicago Ex. daily. 7:30 p.m. 8:35 a.m. 7:35 p.m.

Chicago Ac. 6:30 p.m. 8:35 p.m. 10:35 p.m.

Chicago Ac. 6:30 p.m. 8:30 p.m CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DATTON. Depot, Firth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO. Depot. Pifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast. Chicago Ex. 750A.M. 955r.M. 850r.M. Richmond Ac. 250r.M. 1255r.M. 750r.M. Chicago Ex daily. 750r.M. 855A.M. 750A.M. GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast Grand Rapids Ac ... 7:30A M. 9:35P.M. 9:35P.M. Grand Rapids ex Sat. 7:00P.M. 8:55A.M. 10:00A.M.

Grand Rap de ex Sal. 7:00P.M. 8:55A.M. 10:00A.M.
DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND.
Depot. Pearl and Plum Time, 7 minutes fist.
Roston Ex. 7:00A.M. 5:00P.M. 4:50P.M.
Cleveland Ex. 10:550A.M. 9:50P.M. 9:55P.M.
New York Ex-daily 9:40P.M. 5:15A.M. 7:00A.M.
Springfold AC 8:50A.M. 8:55P.M. 7:00A.M.
Springfold AC 8:50A.M. 8:55P.M. 7:50P.M.
Springfold AC 5:50P.M. 9:50A.M. 7:50P.M.
Sharon AC 5:40P.M. 6:58A.M. 7:50P.M.
Sharon AC 5:40P.M. 6:58A.M. 7:50P.M. DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS.
Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time. 7 minutes fast. Columbus Ex. 7:00A.M. 9:00P.M. 11:5A.M. Columbus Ex. 10:50A.M. 3:50P.M. 3:55P.M. 0:10P.M. 9:30P.M. 10:10P.M.

CINCINNATI AND SANDUSKY. Dep 14, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast. Sandusky Ex. 8:50a.M. 5:50p.M. 4:50p.M. Bellefontaine Ac. 3:15p.M. 9:50p.M. 9:50p.M. Sandusky Ex daily. 9:50r.M. 5:15a.M. 7:203.M. INDIANAPOLIS. CINCINNATI AND LAPAYETTE Depot, Pearl and Plum. City time.

WHITEWATER VALLEY.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL.

Depot, Sth and Washington, Covington, City
Nicholasville Ex. 7500A.M. 630F.M. 1230A.M. 63
Nicholasville Mix'd, 750F.M. 1230A.M. 63
Falmouth Ac. 450F.M. 950A.M. 63
LITTLE MIAMI. PAN-HANDLE EAST.

Depot, Front and Kingour. Time, 7 minues fast, New York Ex daily 7:45A.M. 2:50P.M. 10:45A.M. New York Ex daily 7:45A.M. 2:50P.M. 10:45A.M. New York Ex daily 7:45A.M. 2:50P.M. 0:46F.M. New York Ex daily 7:50P.M. 6:50P.M. 0:46F.M. 2:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 10:45A.M. 7:50P.M. Morrow Ac. 6:50P.M. 8:40A.M. 7:50P.M. Loveland Ac. 8:50P.M. 7:50P.M. 1:55A.M. 7:50P.M. Loveland Ac. 6:50P.M. 6:55A.M. 7:50P.M. Loveland Ac. 6:50P.M. 6:55A.M. 7:50P.M. Loveland Ac. 6:50P.M. 6:55A.M. 7:50P.M. 1:55A.M. 125P.M. Loveland Ac. 6:50P.M. 6:55A.M. 1:55A.M. 125P.M. Loveland Ac. 6:50P.M. 6:55A.M. 1:55A.M. 125P.M. Loveland Ac. 6:50P.M. 6:55A.M. 1:55A.M. 125P.M. Loveland Springsold. The Church trail leaves Loveland Sandays at 3 A. M., and returning leaves Loveland Sandays at 3 A. M., and returning leaves Unpolandatist 2 P. M. SCHNGRING MARKET M

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY. COLUMBUS, MT. VERNOV AND CHURCH PALLEY
Dapot, Front and Kligoor. Time, 7 minutes fast
Examsville Ex. 10:00A, M. S.NOP, M. S.NOP, M.
Gircleville AC. ... 4:10P, M. 10:16A, M. S.NOP, M.
COLUMBUS, MT. VERNON AND CLEVELAND.
Depot, Front and Kligoor. Time 7 minutes fast,
Cleviland Ex. ... 2:56A, M. 6:50P, M. 7:55P, M.
Boat, foot of Broadway, to Huntington. City Time
Richmond Ex. ... 5:01P, M. 6:50A, M. 4:30A, M.